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两种狐尾藻属(小二仙草科)植物在中国的新记录

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Two species of the genus *Myriophyllum* L. (Haloragaceae) newly recorded in China

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Abstract *Myriophyllum alterniflorum* DC. and *M. tuberculatum* Roxb. of the Haloragaceae, are reported as new records in China.
Key words *Myriophyllum*; New records; China
摘要 互花狐尾藻 *Myriophyllum alterniflorum* DC. 和刺果狐尾藻 *M. tuberculatum* Roxb.为中国首次记录。
关键词 狐尾藻属; 新记录; 中国

1 互花狐尾藻 新拟 图1

Myriophyllum alterniflorum DC. in Lam. & DC., Fl. Fr. ed. 3, 5: 529. 1815; Kom., Fl. Kamch. 2: 333. 1929; Muens, Aquat. Pl. USA. 278. 1944; Gorschkova in Kom., Fl. URSS. 15: 666. 1949; Cook in Tutin *et al*. Fl. Europ. 2: 312. 1968; Crow & Hellquist, Aquat. Pl. New Engl. 6: 10. 1983. TYPE: France. (not seen).

一年生水生草本。无冬芽;茎多分枝。沉水叶4~5枚轮生,羽状分裂,裂片8~10对,短而密,长0.5~1.5 cm。雌雄同株,花序穗状,长3~7 cm或更长;苞叶卵形或长圆形,边缘全缘或具小齿,长不及花的2倍;花单生于苞叶腋,至少上部数朵花互生;雄花具4花瓣,花瓣早落,雄蕊8;雌花无花瓣。果为四分果,分果边缘具3~4个疣突,背面平滑罕有瘤突。

China. **Anhui** (安徽): Suson (宿松), Bohu Lake (泊湖), D. Yu (于丹) 930937 (WH); the same locality, Huangda Lake (黄大湖), D. Yu 930925 (WH). **Hubei** (湖北): Daye (大冶), Baoan Lake (保安湖), D. Yu 947001, 948011 (WH); Ezhou (鄂州), Liangzi Lake (梁子湖), D. Yu 938124 (WH). **Jiangsu** (江苏): Yixing (宜兴), Longshishan (龙狮山), J. Shen (沈骏) 992 (NAS); Guhe (古河), Huadong Station (华东工作站) 3757 (PE, NAS). **Gansu** (甘肃): Wudu (武都), D. Wang & Z. Q. Li (王东,李中强) 70006b (WH).

中国分布新记录。

分布:欧洲中北部、中亚、俄罗斯的鄂霍茨克和堪察加、美国的新英格兰地区至阿拉斯加。

本种环境饰变较强,产自华中地区的标本花序增长,这可能与其分布点的2~3 m水

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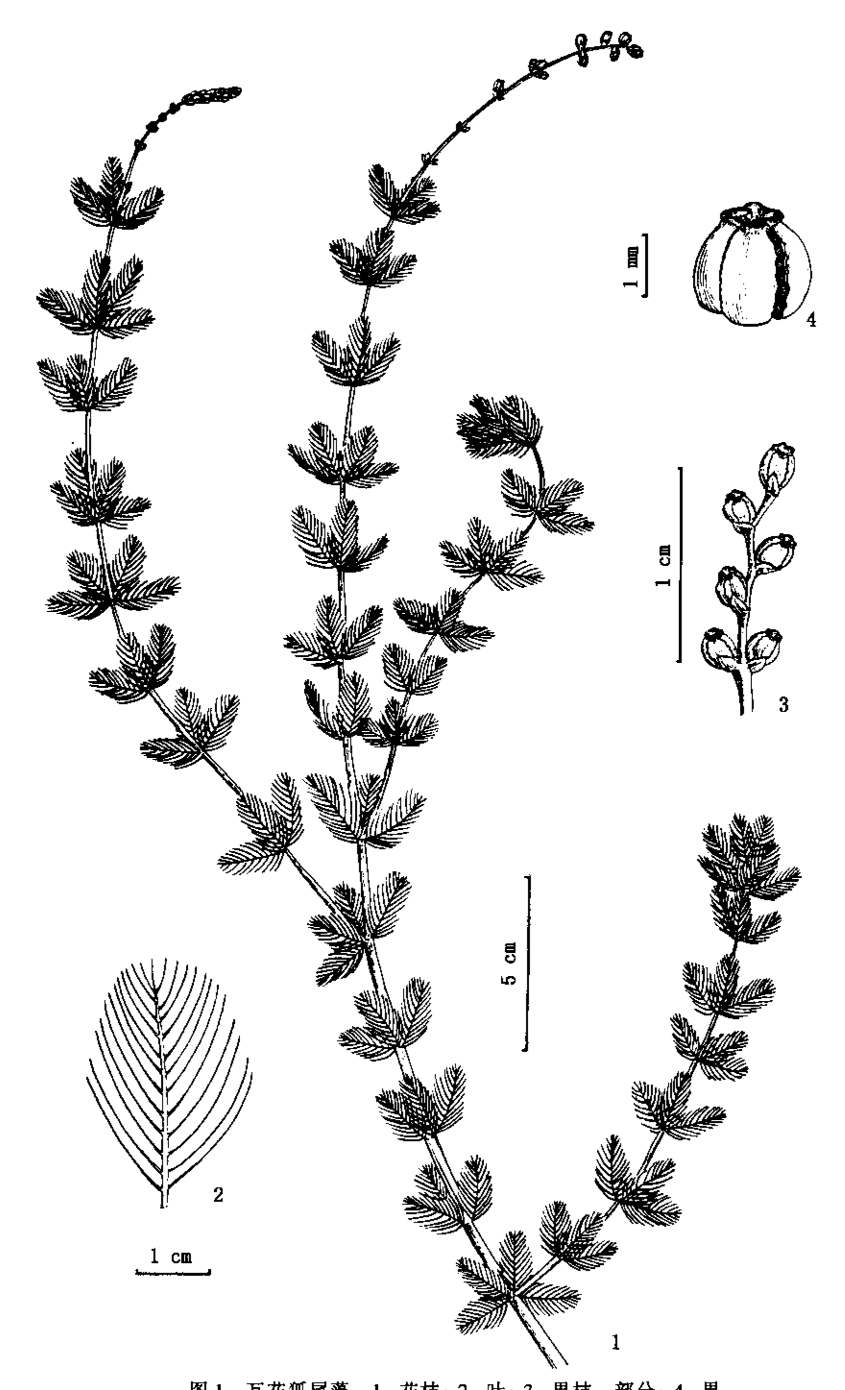


图1 互花狐尾藻 1. 花枝；2. 叶；3. 果枝一部分；4. 果。
Fig. 1 *Myriophyllum alterniflorum* DC. 1. Flowering branch; 2. Leaf; 3. Part of fruiting branch; 4. Fruit.

深生境有关。Aiken (1981)注意到在贫营养型水体中互花狐尾藻的叶片变得短而密。Ceska & Cesla *et al*. (1986)指出产自北欧的本种植株较粗壮,形同 *M*. *sibiricum* Kom. (即 *M*. *spicatum* L. var. *muricatum* Maxim.),证实了 Aiken & McNeill (1980)的观察结果。Faegri (1982)认为两种有明显区别:互花狐尾藻无冬芽,染色体数目 2n = 14; *M*. *sibiricum* 有冬芽,

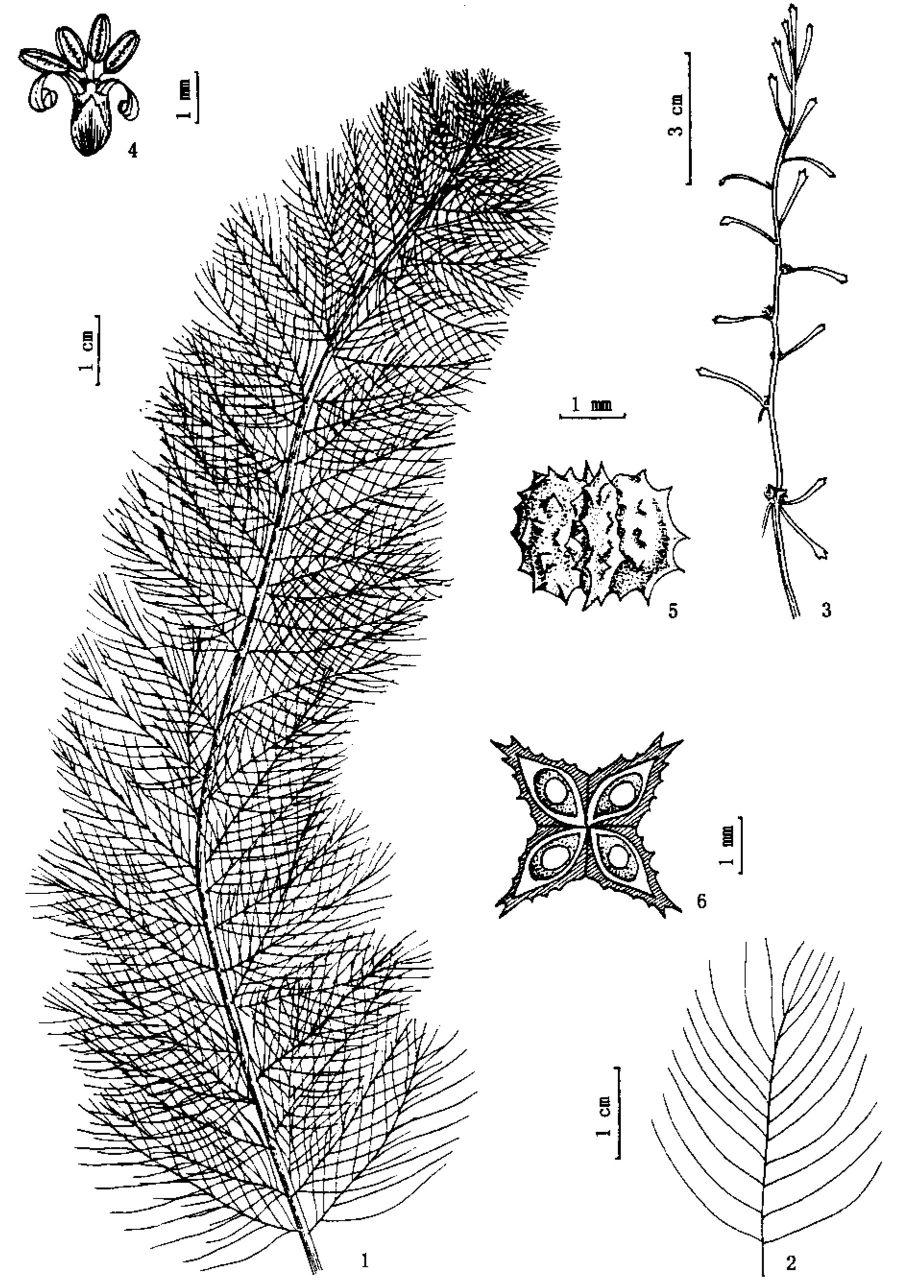


图2　刺果狐尾藻　1. 沉水枝；2. 沉水叶；3. 花序；4. 花；5. 果横切面。

Fig. 2　*Myriophyllum tuberculatum* Roxb.　1. Submerged branch; 2. Submerged leaf; 3. Inflorescence; 4. Flower; 5. Fruit; 6. Cross section of fruit.

染色体数目为 2n = 42。此外互花狐尾藻的花在花序轴上互生，而 *M. sibiricum* 的花为轮生，两种花粉粒的形状亦不同(Faegri, 1982; Aiken, 1978)。Harris *et al*.(1992)通过对互花狐尾藻种下变异的研究 证明本种不同群体间存在明显的遗传变异。

2　刺果狐尾藻　新拟　图2

Myriophyllum tuberculatum Roxb., Hort. Beng. 12. 1841, nom. nud.; Fl. Ind. 1:

471. 1820; DC., Prodr. 3: 69. 1828; Roxb., Fl. Ind. ed. Carey 1: 451. 1832; Miq., Fl. Ind. Bat. 1 (1): 635. 1855; Kurz. in J. As. Soc. Beng. 40 (2): 52. 1871; Clarke in Hook. f., Fl. Br. Ind. 2: 432. 1878; Schindler in Engl. Pflanzenr. 23(4, 225): 96. 1905; Sinclair in Bull. Bot. Soc. Beng. 9 (2): 94. 1955; Subramanyam, Aq. Ang. 17. 1962; Sinclair in Gard. Bull. Sing. 22: 230. 1967; Vasudevan & Kesan Nair in J. Bomb. Nat. Hist. Soc. 64: 391. f. 1~22. 1967; Meijden in Blumea 17: 308. 1969; Meijden & Caspers in van Steenis, Fl. Males. Ser. 1, 7 (1): 256. 1971; Cook D. K., Aquat. Wetl. Pl. Ind. 214. 1996. TYPE: E. India. (not seen).

多年生水生草本。茎多分枝。沉水叶4~5枚轮生,长2.5~4 cm,裂片8~25对,长1~2 cm,丝状。苞叶明显互生,花序上部者全缘,下部具稀疏浅齿裂,长0.5~2 cm,伸展或下弯;花单生于苞叶腋,无梗,通常为两性花,稀上部为雄花下部为雌花;萼片小,全缘或具齿,直立;花瓣4,长0.5~1.5 mm,于花后开展,晚落,雄蕊4。果为四分果,其横切面呈十字形,长2~3.5 mm,分果背面具锐纵棱和刺状突起。

China. Guangdong (广东): Yingde (英德), Wentongshan (温塘山), H. Y. Liang (梁向日) 61409 (PE); D. Wang *et al*. (王东等) 833 (WH).

中国分布新记录;国外分布印度、孟加拉、缅甸、马来半岛北部、加里曼丹东南部和其他群岛。

Meijden (1969), Meijden & Caspers (1971) 以及 Aston (1977)曾记载澳大利亚产本种植物,但据 Orchard (1990) 的研究,被定为本种的澳大利亚标本实系 *M. muricatum* Orch.; *M. tuberculatum* 仅分布在亚洲南部及东南部。

致谢 感谢下列标本馆馆长给予借阅和查阅标本:PE, IFP, IBSC, HIB, CDBI, NAS, NEFI, WH 和 N。

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